



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/153,644	09/15/1998	SUZANNE W. DOBBS	05015.0175	5816
23859	7590	09/24/2002	EXAMINER	
NEEDLE & ROSENBERG P C 127 PEACHTREE STREET N E ATLANTA, GA 30303-1811			JOYNES, ROBERT M	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1615	DATE MAILED: 09/24/2002 23	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/153,644	DOBBS ET AL.	
	Examiner Robert M. Joynes	Art Unit 1615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 July 2002.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-55 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-55 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). <u>18</u> .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

## DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of applicants' Amendment and Response filed on July 8, 2002.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-40 and 43-48 and 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Madrange nee Dermain et al. (US 4173627, hereafter "Madrange nee Dermain"). Madrange nee Dermain teaches a hair care composition comprising a lower alkanol, a solvent and a diluent (Col. 3, lines 37-52). The lower alkanol is ethanol, propanol, isopropanol or butanol. (Col. Lines 40-41). The diluent is an alkyl acetate, in particular ethyl acetate or methyl acetate (Col. 3, lines 44-47). Fixatives can also be present (Col. 4, line 28 – Col. 5, line 8). The composition further contains a propellant

(Claims 1 and 4). Madrange nee Dermain teaches the presence of a neutralizer in the composition (Claim 8 and Col. 4, lines 18-27).

Madrang nee Dermain does not expressly include water in their disclosure. However since the reference does not disclose that the ethanol must be absolute or denatured ethanol, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use ethanol that is not absolute or denatured with the motivation that the ethanol that is not absolute or denatured may be more readily available or cheaper. Such ethanol contains about 5% water.

The amount of the water is considered a manipulatable parameter that would be obvious to one skilled in the art in an effort to provide a suitable solvent.

Madrang nee Dermain does not expressly disclose 1,1-difluoroethane. The reference does teach difluoroalkane. It is the position of the Examiner that the specific alkane is a limitation that would be routinely determined by one of ordinary skill in the art through minimal experimentation as being suitable absent the presentation of some unusual or unexpected result. The results must be those that occur from the specific limitation.

Madrang nee Dermain does not expressly teach a method of fixing hair. In the absence of criticality, it is the position of the Examiner that the spraying of hair spray onto hair is a well-known method available on any bottle of hair spray.

Applicants again argue that none of the examples of Madrange nee Dermain teach a combination of ethanol or isopropanol with ethyl acetate. The Examiner would like to direct the applicants to Col. 3, lines 37-52 of the reference discussed above.

Section 2123 of the MPEP states, “[d]isclosed examples and preferred embodiments do not constitute a teaching away from a broader disclosure or non-preferred embodiment.”

Claims 1, 2, 8-10, 16, 17, 31-35, 37, 39-44, 46, 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heeb et al. (US 4243548, hereafter “Heeb”). Heeb teaches an aerosol formulation. The formulation comprises a solvent or mixture of solvents such as ethyl alcohol and methyl acetate (Claims 1-11, Col. 3, lines 3-7).

Applicants argue that Heeb does not teach a hair composition comprising both ethanol and methyl acetate or comprising isopropanol and methyl acetate. Examiner directs applicants to the reference at Claim 1, which recites, “...wherein said organic solvents are selected from the group consisting of...ethyl alcohol, n-propanol, isopropanol, methyl acetate...and mixtures thereof.” This renders obvious applicants’ claims. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose any suitable combination of solvents for the hair care composition. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to do so because of the availability and cost of the listed solvents.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant’s arguments filed July 8, 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that the prior art references do nothing more than provide a laundry list of suitable ingredients for hair care compositions and that hundreds of possible combinations exist. Further, applicants’ filed a declaration showing that the combination of ethanol and methyl acetate reduces odor and do not damage acetate fabric.

It is the position of the Examiner that the Declaration is not persuasive because the instant claims are not commensurate in scope with the declaration for three reasons. First, the instant claims require that at least a fixative is present in the composition. The Declaration fails to show a composition of ethanol and methyl acetate with a fixative. The Declaration fails to show each limitation of the instant claims.

Second, the Declaration fails to show the advantages of the combination of ethanol and t-butyl acetate or isopropanol and t-butyl acetate. The Declaration only shows the combination with ethanol or isopropanol and methyl acetate. Therefore, the declaration is not persuasive for those claims that recite the combination of t-butyl acetate with either ethanol or isopropanol.

Third, the Declaration recites specific concentrations for each ingredient of the various combinations. These specific concentrations are not reflected in the instant claims. The instant claims either have no concentration limitations or have broad concentration ranges. Again, the Declaration is not commensurate in scope with the instant claims and is found to be unpersuasive.

Therefore, the rejections made in the Non-Final Office Action mailed January 2, 2002 are maintained.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

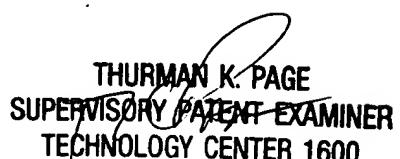
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Correspondence***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert M. Joynes whose telephone number is (703) 308-8869. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K. Page can be reached on (703) 308-2927. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3592 for regular communications and (703) 305-3592 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1235.

  
THURMAN K. PAGE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600